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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/160,267 09/24/98 TOYAMA

M 05058/76501

EXAMINER

WM31/0314

SIDLEY & AUSTIN
717 N HARWOOD
SUITE 3400
DALLAS TX 75201-6507

TRAN, D	PAPER NUMBER
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2624
DATE MAILED:

03/14/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/160,267

Applicant(s)

TOYAMA ET AL.

Examiner

Douglas Q. Tran

Art Unit

2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 15) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 16) ☒ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 17) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 10.
- 18) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ____.
- 19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 20) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Priority

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 6, 9 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato et al. (US Patent No. 5,649,244) in view of Barkans (US Patent No. 5,929,862).

As to claim 1, Sato teaches:

an image forming section for forming an image in a plurality of operational modes (col.

1, lines 9-15);

a display device (18 in fig. 6) for executing display in a plurality of colors corresponding to the plurality of operational modes (Abstract);

a memory (212 RAM in fig. 29) which stores information corresponding to the plurality of operational modes (col. 20, lines 32-35);

control means (211 CPU in fig. 29) for reading information corresponding to an operational mode to be executed from the memory to control the information to be displayed on the display device (col. 15, lines 29-32).

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However, Sato does not teach control means for reading color information stored in a memory corresponding to the plurality of operational modes to control the color to be displayed on the display device. Since Sato teaches there are different color values associating with the different operational modes are displayed in the display device, it would have been obvious to have a memory for storing color information and a controller to control the color from the memory corresponding to the plurality of operational modes to be displayed on the display device. Furthermore, Barkans also teaches more details how a memory control (97 in fig. 4) for reading color values from buffer memory (34 in fig. 4) to control the color to be displayed on the display device (36 in fig. 4, col. 10, lines 8-10, col. 9, lines 38-40 and

It would have been obvious to have modified the color values associating with the operation modes of Sato are stored in the frame buffer memory and controlled by control for displaying in the display device as taught by Barkans. The suggestion of modifying the system of Sato can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth by Barkans because Barkans provides a controlling system and method for enhancing the quality of colored images in a computer graphics system and minimizing memory requirements and memory accesses. Therefore, the system of Barkans is particular suited for an interactive computer graphics system of Sato in that it provides for generation of high quality images at high speeds.

As to claim 6, Sato teaches the regions are displayed with a background colors is set according to the color values (col. 15, lines 1-12).

As to claim 9, Sato teaches program registration means for registering a plurality of combinations of image forming conditions; and setting means for setting an operational mode by

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calling a combination of image forming conditions registered by the program registration means (col. 15, lines 29-45).

As to claim 13, due to the similarity of this claim to that of claim 1, this claim is rejected as the reason and motivation applied to claim 1.

4. Claims 2-3, 7-8 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato et al. and Barkans as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Kajita (US Patent No. 5,999,708).

As to claims 2-3, the combination of Sato and Barkans teaches the feature in claim 1 except operator entering identification and the image forming section performing jobs is associated with one of modes.

Kajita teaches input means for entering an identification signal for identifying an operator (704 in fig. 7, col. 5, lines 21-26), and the image forming section (117 in fig. 1) is capable of sequentially executing a plurality of jobs, and each job is associated with one of the plurality of operational modes (i.e., print mode 402 in fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to have modified the system of Sato and Barkans for entering the password by the operator and selecting the printing mode of a plurality of modes for executing the print job as taught by Kajita. The suggestion of modifying the system of Sato and Barkans can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth by Kajita because Kajita provides a security function which just allow a particular operator to select a particular mode such as a printing mode for only executing the print job.

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As to claims 10-12, the combination of Sato and Barkans teaches the feature in claim 1. Furthermore, Sato teaches the regions are displayed with a background colors is set according to the color value (col. 15, lines 1-12).

However, the combination of Sato and Barkans does not teach a second setting means regarding a second function in associated with a first setting means regarding a first function, and both function are simultaneously displayed in sectionalized regions in a display device.

Kajita teaches first setting means for setting an image forming condition regarding a first function (i.e., enlargement in fig. 15) , and second setting means regarding a second function (i.e., arrow associated with enlargement or number 1506 associated with copy mode in fig. 15) in association with the first setting means; the first function and the second function are simultaneously displayed in sectionalized regions in a display device (see 1501 and 1506 in fig.15).

It would have been obvious to have modified the system of Sato and Barkans for display a second setting means regarding a second function in associated with a first setting means regarding a first function, and both function are simultaneously displayed in sectionalized regions in a display device as taught by Kajita. The suggestion of modifying the system of Sato and Barkans can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth by Kajita because Kajita provides the graphical user interface displays a plurality of functions associated together and in the same window which allows the user to easily set a plurality of functions when these functions are displayed in the same window.

As to claims 7-8, due to similarity of these claims to those of claims 10-11, these claims are rejected as the reason and motivation applied to claims 10-11.

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5. Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sato et al. and Barkans as applied to claim 1, and further in view of Knodt et al. (US Patent No. 5,987,535).

As to claims 4-5, the combination of Sato and Barkans teaches the feature in claim 1 except copy mode and fax mode

Knodt teaches copy mode (53 in fig. 2) and fax mode (56 in fig. 2) displayed in the display device (fig. 2).

It would have been obvious to have modified the system of the combination of Sato and Barkans for displaying copy mode (53 in fig. 2) and fax mode (56 in fig. 2) in the display device as taught by Knodt. The suggestion of modifying the system of Sato and Barkans can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth by Knodt because Knodt provides the multi function device including copy operation and fax operation in which these functions displayed in the display device to allow the user easily to select one of functions for performing a particular job.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Douglas Q. Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-4857 or e-mail address is Douglas.tran@uspto.gov.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Douglas Q. Tran
Mar. 10, 2001

